

of the South Pass, near the head of the Arkansas, which might serve the purpose of a railroad communication with California. He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe, with the loss of everything but his life. Not, however, to be baffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sacramento.⁷

A large proprietor in California, he took an interest in its development as a State, and was in favor of the prohibition of Slavery within its borders. Subsequently, he was elected to the United States Senate, where the short term of two years fell to his lot. Owing to the late admission of the State, he was scarcely a month in the Senate, which he entered after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. He was industrious in attending to the business interests of a State newly organized, and took no part in the struggle on the Slavery Question, except to record his vote once or twice against certain propositions brought forward by Mr. Seward or Mr. Hale. His antecedents are Democratic—but we are not aware that he has

to
taken an active part in political matters since his retirement from the Senate. For the last twelve months, as we know from occasional personal intercourse, he has sympathized with the general movement for the arrest of Slavery-ex-

tension and the overthrow of the Slave Power. He belongs to the Republican Party alone, and ere this has undoubtedly placed himself fairly and squarely on the Republican platform.

William L. Dayton, nominated for the Vice Presidency, is a native of New Jersey, about fifty years of age. A lawyer, he practiced successfully in Monmouth, until he was made Judge of the Supreme Court for Monmouth district. In 1842, he entered public life as United States Senator, to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Southard; was re-elected for two years in 1846, and then superseded by George S. Boutwell. Mr. Dayton was a Whig Councillor at Stockton, an opponent of the liberal school—an opponent of the Compromise of 1850, and of the Fugitive Slave Act. He held a high position as a Senator. We recollect him well; and always listened to his able, and sometimes powerful speeches. He, too, is now simply a Republican, and has fully accepted the platform on which he is now

Both these gentlemen, then, are Republicans; both are honest and able men; both have done service to the country; both are committed openly to the Principles we have so long advocated; both are made by the Philadelphia Convention the representative men, for this canvass, of the Republican movement: therefore, we shall sustain the nominations earnestly, and to the best of our ability.

So much for the nominations; now, let us glance at the other two. On the 12th of

Convention—the Platform, and the Relation of the movement to other parties. Had there been radical delinquency on either of these points, the nominations could not have had our

support. But we rejoice at the noble position taken. The platform, in our opinion, is better than any heretofore adopted with similar aims.

It affirms that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

It re-affirms the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence.

It affirms that the great design of the Federal Government is to secure the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, within its exclusive jurisdiction.

It affirms the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, the Constitution having conferred on Congress sovereign power over them.

It denies authority to Congress, to a Territorial Legislature, to any individual or association, to give legal existence to Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

It affirms the duty of Congress to admit Kansas as a State into the Union with its present free Constitution.

Finally, inviting the co-operation of the people of all parties in support of these principles, it affirms liberty of conscience and equality of rights among the citizens under the Constitution, and its opposition to all legislation impairing their security.

Here, then, we have a bold proclamation of the sacredness of human rights, without respect to race; of the equality of the rights of citizenship, and of the inviolability of the rights of conscience, without respect to birthplace or religion. There is in these resolutions no place

These resolutions of themselves might have defined clearly the *Relations* the Convention intended to maintain as to other Parties; but this question came up in a practical shape, so as to test its consistency. We explained last week how the portion of the Know Nothing Order, which had succeeded from the National Convention, had determined to keep up its organization, and, disregarding the generous call of the Republicans to meet in a Convention composed of delegates without distinction of Party, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and

Vice Presidency, met in Convention at New York, with a view to put itself in the leadership of any National movement against the Slave Power. We showed how the unauthorized action of the Executive of the National Committee appointed at Pittsburgh, in addressing a formal note to the Know Nothing Convention, tended to encourage it to a policy, and to embarrass the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and we feared that the result would be a coalition, involving necessarily a sacrifice of principles, and the subversion of the Republican movement. Thank God the movement has escaped this danger; the counsels of temporizing men have failed; to be held, clear-sighted Joshua R. Giddings, sustained by the good sense of the Convention, are we indebted for the preservation of the great Movement against the Slave Power, freed from all entangling alliances. Read the proceedings. The communication of the Committee appointed by the Know Nothing Convention, recommending a certain ticket, and asking the co-operation of the Republican Convention, was at once laid on the table. The delegates from the People there, without distinction of party, then selected their own candidates, not those of another Party. The communication was afterwards taken up, referred,

respectively considered, and reported on wisely. But one answer could be returned, and that was given. The Philadelphia Convention had been called without distinction of Party: all citizens approving its objects, had a right to take part in the election of delegates: no arrangements, therefore, could be entered into with organized Parties: a Committee, however, should be appointed to address the People of all Parties, asking their co-operation in sustaining the nominations agreed upon. And this report was unanimously adopted.

First, then, the Convention pledges itself to resist all legislation impairing liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens: secondly, it declines all overtures for a coalition with the Know Nothing Party or any Party, partly, while soliciting the co-operation of the members of all Parties. Well and wisely done. The

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Review.

THE INQUIRY DIRECTED TO THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. By the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Kirkwood, 1856.

THE INQUIRY DIRECTED TO THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. By the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Kirkwood, 1856. Both for sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have here two volumes by the same author, of whose merits we have spoken some weeks ago. The same general remarks we then made will apply likewise to these further productions of his pen. The author's course in the former of these volumes is partly an argument to show the personality, office, and work of the Holy Spirit, and partly to illustrate by practical application the solemn truths of regeneration and sanctification. It has been published before, and reached to its present third edition, thus evidencing its acceptability to the Christian public. The author has now added a new chapter, and speaks of its having been directed to the object in its preparation. His topics are well changed, and much instruction is given, the force of numerous passages of Scripture exhibited, while the strain of interest in his reader's welfare, that runs through every page, speaks well for Dr. Winslow's heart. It is a subject of vast practical importance, on which properly defined views are needed by many, both of those in as well as those out of the church. Clear apprehensions of the nature and means of sanctification will tend to elevate the standard of piety, and give to God's professing people a deeper sense of their obligations, and lead them to a more earnest pursuit of every proper means to advance in it. This book is well adapted to any just setting out in the Christian life, and by a careful reading of it, every such person may obtain a true knowledge of what he needs, still to hold on his way, and fail not at last to win the reward promised to those who endure to the end.

"The second of these volumes is a series of edifying discourses, having for their object the illustration of the great central fact that 'The Lord Jesus is the Sun of the Christian system.' Every truth proceeds from and leads to Him." The sermons are otherwise uncommon, except so far as they have some common design and bearing. They were delivered in different pulpits, during the author's visit to Scotland. They possess the usual characteristics as to style and treatment with Dr. Winslow's works, among which they may be classed as some of his best efforts.

SALAD FOR THE SOUL. By the author of "Salad for the Soul." New York: Dr. W. & D. Van Nostrand, 1856. For sale by J. B. Williams, Washington, D. C.

The title-page invites us to a full dish; and, if we may judge by the vignette, it is also to a very agreeable one. The capacities of a person and full cheeks of the host, the pleasant smile on his lips, and that twinkles in his eyes, seem to betoken that in his opinion he has a real store up in us that huge pie is just carving. The frontispiece of caterers, too, embracing literary celebrities from Shakespeare down to Sam Rogers, bear much promise. All are genial, and ready to give forth their wit and their learning. Sam Johnson's burly face and Addison's quiet phiz, Brougham's big nose and homely features, Walter Scott's large, high forehead, and the portraits of numerous others, all peer out from behind or aside of the master genius, who occupies the central point here, as he does, indeed, of dramatists and England's sons of fame. The present is of the same general cast as the previous volume; and the author has, on a similar plan with Dr. Winslow's "Caricatures of Literature," and works of a like character, brought together a large amount of interesting and instructive information, and prepared a book that may be taken up and thrown down at pleasure, from which we may glean, open where we choose, amusing and pleasant knowledge. It is such a book as we like to take along with us in the steamer or rail-car, when on a visit to our plates, and be helped from the smiling host, who does not look as if he would deny them their cravings. The style and mode of preparation are also, as to its exterior appearance, correspondent with the object—a large, fair type, and fine paper, a convenient size, and neatly bound.

REV. MR. STOCKTON'S BIBLE IN SEPARATE BOOKS, &c.

Among the advertisements in another column of our paper, will be found that of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of a Bible, Tract, and Paper House, in Baltimore. His plan of publishing the Bible, in separate volumes, has been for some time before the public, and meets with deserved favor. The general features of the plan are developed in the paper we have above mentioned. We heartily commend it to our readers. The whole Bible is prepared in 66 volumes of uniform size, though of varying thickness. The type is larger and fairer than in the usual duodecimo Bibles, and each volume, containing but a single book, is easy to handle. It is also printed continuously on the pages, with paragraphs, the chapters being merely marked by Roman letters, and the verses by the common numbers, so that the margin, as at the end, supplying the place of the usual titles, and a memoranda for students is likewise to be added. Each volume is numbered appropriately 1, 2, 3, and according to its place in the succession of books of the Bible. In a case of three shelves, containing them, there are also several subdivisions, headed, The Law; Historical Books; Poetical Books; Prophetic Books; Gospels and Acts; Epistles and Apocalypse. The books are suitably labelled, and bound in various colors, according to their subdivisions; as, for example, in the above order, green, crimson, orange, gray, blue, pink, brown, and purple. By a single view, therefore, a child may at once learn the composition of the Bible, and judge of the size of the books and their order. The case may be made a neat and even an elegant ornament to a parlor, while it contains, too, the Word of Life. Another part of Mr. Stockton's system are the Bible Tracts, which bear the title of Leaves from the Tree of Life. The two which we have seen contain, respectively, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Ten Commandments. It is designed to furnish similar extracts of the simple text, and thus to give to all who recognize God's word as the standard of faith and practice, portions of it for tract distribution. This, it will be seen, enables all Christians to have the same tract for dissemination, and so embraces a wider range of classes who may so unite, than any other tract effort, while it leaves the present organizations to pursue their course as before.

The small monthly paper, too, containing a variety of information relating to the Bible, its translation, &c., will be found a useful auxiliary to Mr. Stockton. As it advances, new features will undoubtedly be added, having the same great object in view. The project has been received with much favor, and numerous letters, from various clergymen and laymen in different parts of the country, have borne testimony to its value. We may hereafter allude to it again, when we have more space. At present, we hope our readers will make themselves acquainted with the plan, as seen in the advertisement.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF AUGUSTINE DILLON. Philadelphia: Perry & McMillan, 1856.

Since our notice of this work in an imperfect copy, or rather imperfect copy, for which state of the book, however, no one was to blame, as we find it to have been accidental, we have had an opportunity to examine more carefully a complete volume, sent us by the editor of the work. We are, therefore, better able to do it justice. There is something at once striking in these poems, which makes us feel we have before us no ordinary author. The titles of his lyrics, to which we have already alluded, are original, and highly suggestive. They breathe a spirit of earnest decision, and their object and effect is to awaken to correspondent action. Some of them our readers have seen in our columns, as we are proud to number Mr. Duganne among our valued contributors. The fact, he has so honored us, shows clearly that he is not afraid to let it be known his sympathies are with the oppressed, and those who contend for the upholding of human rights. Like Abdiel, in Milton's great poem, he is one "among the faithfuls," a faithful friend, "unmoved, unshaken, unterrified," nor has "number nor example with him wrought, to swerve from truth or change his constant mind." It is easy to see where his sympathies are, and that the cause of the people, their intellectual and moral elevation, are what he has in view. With a rich poetical genius, exact and variety of expression, in his rhymes, he is terse and rough, too, in his rebukes of wrong, when he swings his battle-axe to beat down some great evil. We like to see a man so hearty as he is in his indignant satire, when he thinks it needed. Yet some of his smaller pieces, too, are characterized by pathos, beauty, and tenderness. Set to music as favorite songs, they will go down to future generations, married with tones that win the ear to listen, and the eye to follow. The mission of intellect, one of the longest of the forms on single subjects, is full of beautiful passages; the call on the poet and man of letters to array himself on the side of right, to encounter and triumph over the foes of various forms that are opposed to the welfare of men, is carried through with great spirit and force of language. Noble thoughts and many feelings blend in the strain; the imagery is well-choiced, and tastefully applied. Of the general nature of the subjects, and their characteristics, we spoke in our previous notice. Had we space, we should be glad to quote numerous passages in verification of our judgments on this volume. The style of getting up is elegant, and, as a whole, it forms one of the most attractive volumes that have issued from the press in our country. This, too, is its merit without the aid of illustrations, which are so frequent in works carefully gotten up. The arrangement and design reflect great credit on the editor, James Lesley, Jr., Esq., who evidently has meant that no pains should be spared to make its appearance such that every one shall feel proud of the tribute so paid to American genius and worth. We fear that many, however, of the poorer classes, to whom these odes of Freedom and summons to unconquered urgency of exertion are in a great degree addressed, will be deterred by the price at which it may be afforded, and will not see it. We should be glad, therefore, to see a cheap popular edition; and we hope that those who are so ready for the love of liberty, and who are so anxious to procure an elegant addition to their library, will give such patronage to the present volume as will encourage the publication of an edition that may be still more extensively sought for and known.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE: ITS HISTORY, ITS PRINCIPLES, AND ITS CLOSE. By Thomas Arnold, D. D., Head Master of Rugby School. From the 5th London edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Kirkwood, 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have already given our opinion of Dr. Arnold, as an able and instructive writer, in a notice of a former volume, to which this is a second part, or sequel. The same general characteristics are applicable to this book. It occupies more advanced ground, and enters more largely, however, into the doctrines of Evangelical religion. Some of his expositions of these great truths are of high excellence. Especially we may point to his three discourses on Justification by Faith, in connection with works, as a clear and conclusive statement of this fundamental doctrine of Protestant Christianity. The line of demarcation is admirably drawn, and we know not where we could point as a better explanation of a reconciliation between the Paul and James, on this subject, in a more short compass. As a whole, the volume is one which presents Bible truth in a plain and earnest manner, and though we might, perhaps, not wholly agree, in every minute particular, with his views of the bearings of some of the doctrines held by us in common, yet we can cordially commend it to our readers as a work from which they may derive much profit, to sit them onward in a Course of Christian Life.

THE CHRISTIAN SAVIOR: OR, MEDITATION ON THE LAST DAYS OF CHRIST. By Frederick W. Krummholz, D. D. Translated, under the supervision of the Author, by Samuel Jackson. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1856.

Many of our readers will remember the pleasure with which they read, years ago, the productions of this author. The graphic power with which he led them on through the scenes of the sufferings of the Saviour, and the noble and beautiful life of Elijah the Tishbite, and Elisha his prophet-successor, made a deep impression on the minds, not only of numerous youth, but also of those of riper age. The same talent of description is exhibited in this latest production of the pen of the King of France. His views of the sufferings of the Saviour will be probably be adopted by a great body of Christians. He is at the very essence of those who regard Christ's substitution as of the nature of the literal endurance of a penalty. He even goes so far as to attribute, by a mysterious connection, repentance to the Redeemer—repentance, not of his own, but of ours, or, that such a view of sin was endured by him, that it became so identified in his mind, as to cause him a similar, but yet greater horror, as felt by the penitent sinner who looks to God for pardon. He regards, too, our Saviour as having been directly assaulted in the garden by Satan and all his legions, with every kind of temptation and conflict. There is great depth and force in his statements, and even if we do not coincide in his views, it is a book which is fitted to fill the Christian with exalted ideas of the marvellous grace of God in Christ, as manifested in the sufferings and death of the Redeemer. The scenes of the last days of Christ on earth are placed before us with great effect and a most touching pathos. Such books, rightly appreciated, will produce a stronger sense of our indebtedness to Him who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, and who died to procure for us eternal life.

THE OPENING PAGES OF THIS BOOK SEEMED TO US A promise that has not been met by the perusal of the whole work. The style is quite condensed; there is no straining after effect by exciting or inflated language, though occasionally it borders on the latter; there are many pleasant sketches, and interwoven are expressions of feeling which do honor to the author's heart. With all this, however, it is wanting in that moral effect, as a whole, that we could have desired which it is tinged with what, for

want of a better description, we should call a hazy form of religion, popular among many, but in which we can trace very little of that kind of faith and practice. The usual incidents of a novel, unhappy marriage, desertion, suicide, &c., have their place; and, though the author, by the introduction of these scenes and episodes, appears to wish to "point a moral," as well as "adorn a tale," yet there is an evident failure in securing the effect aimed at. The impression, as we lay down the book, is not the one purposed; but a sort of dreamy remembrance of certain good ideas and agreeable descriptions, mingled in with melancholy history and startling incidents, hardly likely to have been gone through in the life of a woman, at the age of Berenice, when it closes. The indications are, we think, that the work is a first effort; and there are gleams, all through the volume, that the author has powers that need not fear to draw forth another arrow, full as pointed and yet better fitted to hit the mark, and bear off a medal of merited commendation. In the style of printing, double leaded, clear type, and broad margins, it is all we could wish.

THE WAR IN KANSAS: A Rough Trip to the Border, among New Homes and a Strange People. By G. Douglas Brewster, &c. New York: Derby & Jackson, 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

"War in Kansas" is the heading of many a column in the public journals, and the public are beginning at last to awake to the fact, that the words are not a mere hue and cry, got up for readers and statesmen of the highest eminence in all sections of the country, and has received the sanction of every judicial tribunal in which it has been discussed, and that too in the slave States.

Some, indeed, have ventured to question its constitutionality, although, for nearly seventy years it has been the subject of public law, by masters and statesmen of the highest eminence in all sections of the country, and has received the sanction of every judicial tribunal in which it has been discussed, and that too in the slave States.

THE SOUTH, however, the position I do, it is not permitted to me to speak of the transactions in Kansas in their legal aspects; but I may say, with you, that I contemplate the violence, bloodshed, and civil and fraternal war, now raging there, with much emotions of sadness, alarm, and mortification.

They are the fruits of that ill-adviced and mischievous measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, first, first, I may say, that I contemplate the violence, bloodshed, and civil and fraternal war, now raging there, with much emotions of sadness, alarm, and mortification.

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8. Have many of the name attained a great age?

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